Colorio.

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A LESSON FROM SWINE.

▼HE only living hog-dentist has appeared, and with him the theory that all diseases which afflict swine are due to their teeth. As the student at the Zoo can get "some new light from the tapir, some impression from the seal," so men may learn from pigs. Perhaps the chief lesson is not to be pigs. Using at least as much truth as the hog-dentist does, it may be said that all diseases which afflict men are due to what they do with their teeth.

If the heart is to be kept with all diligence-"for out of it are the issues of life"-so should the stomach, for out of it also, in a sense wholly physical, are the issues of life. As Dr. Elmer Lee, official of the American Medical Association, has said, "The science of living begins at the mouth. As a man eats and digests his food, so he is." A thousand maladies which manifest themselves elsewhere have their beginning in the stomach. Food improperly selected, improperly cooked or improperly eaten lays the foundation for cancer, tumors, abscesses, tuberculosis, rheumatism, Bright's discase, paresis, paralysis, apoplexy, influenza, neuritis, neuralgia and nervous exhaustion.

What and how one cats is a matter more completely under his control than anything else. He may be unable to get the amount and quality of exercise he desires at the time he wants it. He may be unable directly to control the hours and soundness of his elecp. He may have only limited discretion over work or even amusement. But what goes into his mouth and makes or wrecks his body is his own affair. He has nobody to blame but himself if he masticates his food insufficiently, or gives his stomach more work than it can do, or disarms the sentinels of digostion by stimulatives and spices that confuse the senses of taste and smell and draw a wrong verdict from Hunger, the high court of the body.

Some of our good women to the contrary notwithstanding, the cooking of food is a calling second only to child-bearing in nobility and significance.

THE BLACK SHEEP.

HAT widely diffused institution, "the black sheep of the family," is brought into the news by the behavior of the cousin who told a father that his daughter was dead, and the daughter that her father was dead, and collected money from each for the other's tombatone, a photograph of which he forwarded as voucher.

One might discourse on all those kindred types-"the black sheep of the family," "the fool of the family," "the family skeleton" and "the village ne'er-do-well." These remarks are confined to the first, since he is sometimes all four rolled into one, and since every family of wide connections has a candidate for the job.

This person is an embodied denial of the sentimental notion that all misbehavior is the product of heredity and environment. With the same blood inheritance and bringing up, he behaves differently from his brothers and sisters. Maybe he should be considered as a lightning-rod that attracts the Seven Deadly Sins from them to him, or as the inevitable protest of overstrained human nature against their embattled respectabilities.

One of the black sheep's uses is to mortify the pride of relatives by appearing among them in rags or disrepute and advertising the relationship. Another is to stimulate their charity—they are always good for the price of a railroad ticket to somewhere else. His largest use is to proclaim the redemptive qualities of a good woman's affection. Most black sheep finally marry and cease to be such, their wives undertaking their reclamation with the enthusiasm and ultimate success with which lawyers undertake the reorganization of temporarily embarrassed corporations possessing good underlying

The return of such a prodigal to the family fold, in tow of a capable and devoted wife, is an incident for his pen who wrote the last scene in "The Taming of the Shrew."

GETTING DOWN TO VALUE.

WO incidents of importance, perhaps of signifying trend, are registered in the theatrical world. Henry W. Savage has made a cut of 50 per cent, in the price of balcony and gallery

Miss Filmt, organizer of the Harlem Business Women's Mrs. Jarr or Mrs. Rangle to finance the Business Woman's Association, beamed Association went around minding chilseats in his theatre. Weber and Fields have decided to restore their old partnership in fun-making.

These moves are responsive to the general feeling that theatre tickets are too high, and that for what they charge theatres should Mrs. Rangle's idea is a spiendid one." give more. The feeling is registered in indifferent or bad business along the Rialto.

There ought to be more consolidations and price cuttings until Woman's Association. the edifice of inflation known as the star system has collapsed and a "I was only going to say that where theatre ticket, like a dollar bill or a gilt-edged security, stands for the plate at the stationery department par value in amusement.

Letters from the People

real estate, Richmond Borough to pronounced as in "un" L. E.

To the Editor of The Evening World Under the above heading I noticed your recent editorial, and I feel thank- York. By lasting fifty year bonds the ful that you have not forgotten the Island could be sewered and developed beautiful Island of Richmond, the negacity should be. The present generation lected borough of Greater New York. The large railroads may soon gobble its of the sinking fund, and future generaentire shore frontage and then Staten tions could do the rest, without feeling Island will be enslaved, as is Jersey the burden that is likely under present You say "What makes the difference that since 1890 Queens has tripled dissatisfaction. and the Bronx has quadrupled, while lation?" That is unfortunately true. To the Editor of The Evening World: growth in them, and that the short growth in them, and that the short Which is correct? A says the correct Which is correct? A says the correct of "resunctiate" is "repended in those boroughs for rapid tran- | nearest curb)?

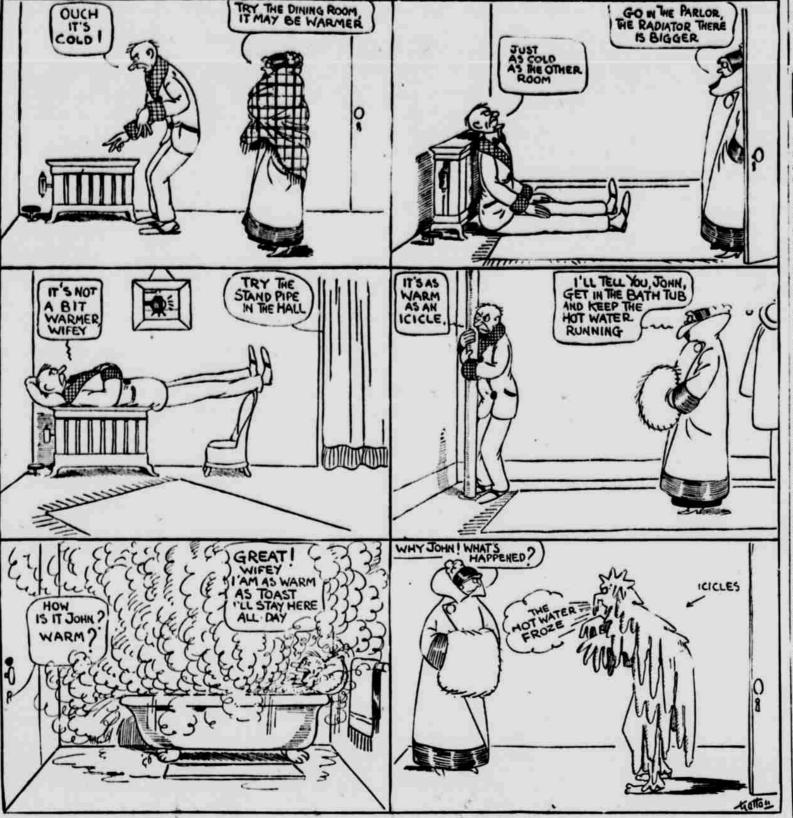
proper aid by the city, and would prove the most valuable asset of Greater New methods to cause constant friction and

B. N. HITCHCOCK On Mide Nearest Curb.

But what caused the great growth in When a young man is out walking Queens and the Bronx? Is it not plain with two ladies should the man walk to see that the millions of dollars ex- between them or on the outside (side

mond is the cause of the disparity of pronounciation of "resuscitate" is "re-population? In my estimation, based soositate." (the "u" pronounced as on many years of experience in develop- "oo"). B says in "resuscitate" the

The Day of Rest 3 (By Maurice Ketten



Jarr ily

they know, or 'A Refined Woman Sud- dollars, Mrs. Stryver." denly Thrown Upon Her Own Resour-Mrs. Jarr did not care to hurt her "How "I was to have prepared a paper on 'How a Young Married Woman May Make Pin Money at Home," she said, "but I found I was all out of role." I teel sure it would be all right if "My husband always tells me that so much is the interest on so much, only I don't understand anything about money except to spend it." "Oh. I feel sure it would be all right if "My husband always tells me that so ner."

paper and envelopes and go around gency Fund to draw on. Suppose Mrs. among my friends, only I haven't a Mudridge-Smith and Mrs. Stryver each servant and I couldn't leave the chil- donate fifty or a hundred dollars to such plets equipment and allow you the usual money selling note paper to her friends dren.

Mrs. Jarr Increases Her Wide Ignorance of Business Methods.

of one of the stores and order as they need, or else they just buy boxes of writing paper and envelopes here and there, whenever they come across a bargain sale."

"I don't think it nice of you to spoil my suggestion," said Mrs. Rangle. "It's just such simple ideas that DO make money—at least the editor of 'Chats with My Giris' and the 'Lend-a-Hand' with My Giris' and the 'Lend-a-Hand' columns in the Perfect Ladies' Comcolumns in the Perfect Ladies' Commade a note. "It will cost you gine made a note. "It will cost you gine made a carbon copy and class make a ca

"I'll send you a check," said Mrs. "How would it do if the treasurer is just as well, my dear, that you canfriend's feelings by throwing cold water lent money to the members and charged not present your report until you are on her perfectly lovely idea, so she said: interest?" asked Clara Mudridge-Smith.

"I'd try it to-morrow," said Mrs. "It would be a splendid idea," said Mes. "I'd get a whole lot of writing Mes Fiint. "We should have an Emer-

"How would it do if one of the mem- Miss Flint knew better than to ask

will get you a typewriter and a con discount of two per cent. for cash."

"len't she a dear!" oried Mrs. Mud-idge-Smith. "Won't my husband be surprised when he gets the bill for my

"No more than you would be if you got the bills of his typewriter," said Miss Flint significantly.

But the significance was lost upon the Harlem Business Woman's Association. And the meeting adjourned, having voted to spend several hundred dollars through Miss Flint in order to make pin

should also make a carbon copy and

the rest of the things?" asked Mrs. Mudridge-Smith. "I am determined to

be efficient in everything and I am "Leave it to me," said Miss Flint, "I

And said, as her tear-drops back she

Over the chimney the night-wind sang

And chanted a melody no one knew; And the Man, as he sat on his heart!

The Story Of Our Country By Albert Payson Terhune

Copyright, 1912, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World). No. 41-Sherman's "March to the Sea."

N army 65,000 strong, led by a lean, bearded General, marched through a rich country, living in luxury off the land's products. And behind them as they passed the soldiers left flames, ruin,

The march was historic. It was more. Its success was a proof that the Southern Confederacy had become hollow; that while its "crust" was still seemingly intact, its centre was no longer formidable. "Every egg is hard se marble-until it is cracked." And it remained for Gen. Sherman to crack the Confederacy.

Grant had led the Army of the Potomac into Virginia, where now he was facing Lee at Petersburg. And he had sent Sherman to the far South to seize Atlanta, Ga. Johnston was in command of the Confederate force that opposed Sherman's advance. Sherman beat him back in one engagement after another and marched toward Atlanta, driving his foes before him. Johnston was replaced by Gen. Hood, who tried in vain to check Sherman's advance. By September, 1864, the Union Army had captured Atlanta. Sherman burned much of the city, destroyed the railroads that led to it and broke its telegraphic connections. Then, practically cut off from the rest of th. world, he began his great march to Savannah -"from Atlanta to the sea." The Confederace authorities could not believe such a daring move was capable of success. They declared the invading army would never reach the sea. Sherman was in a position where he could not well receive out-

An Unheeded Call to Arms. side help. He was forced to leave the base of supplies and to live upon the country through which he moved Beauregard, who was sent to oppose the Union ad-

vance toward Savannah, ordered the inhabitants of that section of Georgia to "destroy all roads in Sherman's front, flank and rear." The Georgian members of the Confederate Congress exhorted all the people of their State-whites and negroes alike-to attack Sherman's men, to remove all food articles from their path, to burn all the bridges and block all the roads in front of them, and to "assail the invader in front, flank and rear, by night and by day, and let him have no rest." Convicts in Georgia prisons were offered freedom if

All these orders, and more, were issued. But almost no one obeyed them. A large percentage of the Southern people were sick of the long conflict that had devastated their land, left them penniless and slain their sons. They had borne the brunt of the trouble and had not profited in any way. They began to epeak of it bitterly as "the Rich Man's WAR and the Poor Man's FIGHT." would no longer bl'ndly obey the Confederate Government at Richmond. From the Confederate Army there was a steady flow of deserters. Sherman met with

the Confederate Army there was a steady flow of deserters. Sherman met with infinitely less opposition than if his march had been made a year or two earlier. Onward he advanced toward Savannah. Southern armies that sought to eppose him were scattered with heavy loss. The March to the Sea was, for most of the way, more like a military promenade than a campaign. It was one of the easiest feats in the whole civil war. Ard-to the South-one of the cos For everywhere railroads were ripped up, cotton destroyed, houses burned and live stock captured. During the march the Union Army selzed 13,000 cattle, nearly 6,000 tons of fodder, 160,000 bushels of corn, 5,000 horses and 4,000 mules. Twenty thousand bales of cotton were burned.

The Capture of Savannah.

This wholesale devastation has been called gross cruelty. Sherman did not deny the charge. He said simply that it was "War." And he added his famous, terse definition of War. Whether necessary or wantonly cruel, the march served its mighty purpose. It proved the Confederacy was past its zenith and becoming well nigh helpless.

In December, 1864. Sherman reached Savannah. The Southern garrison stationed there fied by night, and on Dec. 22 the Union Army entered the city. Four days later Sherman wrote to Lincoln: "I beg to present you as a Christman gift the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and also about 25,000 bales of cotton." On Jan. 15, 1865, he began his march northward. Again he brushed aside all opposition, capturing Columbia and Charleston, S. C., and leaving "a black track of desolation through the Carolinas forty miles in

He was rapidly moving north in the hope of taking part in the Last Act of

The Day's Good Stories

The Old Beau.

"Whenever I bear of an old man marrying a young girl, I think of the Curid stort," "Ound't todignantly cried an old millionaire. Carid would be powerless before such an iceberg as you, miss. Why, a score of Cupids, armed with a hundred arrows sach, could find no vulnerable spot upon your heart of stone! "The roung and beautiful girl who had refused to wel him toosed her bead as sie replied;" "No, they couldn't—if they used an old bean to shoot with," "Lippincott's.

Lazy People!

wn. Everywhere you turn they offer you war!

Minor Imp riections.

Vocal Vengeance.

UDGE BEN P. LINDSEY in a woman's suffrage address said with a smile:
"Another type of man accuses the woman A night a grademan was pressed to size.

The May Manton Fashions

Does Any of YOUR Hair Come From There?

THERE is considerable misapprehension in America and Europe
as to the human hair trade in
thina. The trade has increased imtensely in the last few years, although
United States Public Health and Marine mensely in the last few years, although

een little short of phenomenal. mostly women. A Chinese maid in ngs that formerly were thrown away. Much of the hair now going out is

Barbers also obtain considerable hair prepared in even lengths, that is, in lots And the children said, as they close: from plying their trade.

States is in the chape of little wads of

into the most modern shapes for the 12 gold a pound, and other qualities in export trade. The hair is first combed into lengths. It is then washed in sods, soft soap and ammonia, is dried and their turned out by the preparing establishments in China is equal to the later than the least fluorest makes of the later shipped from Hongkong is condition, to sterillae, preserve and render it fit for use. It is then bleached, washed again and prepared in different literally millions of people.

Down the chimney the night-wind sang and chanted a melody no one knew. But the Poet listed and smiled, for he was man, and woman, and child, all the hair shipped from Hongkong is purchased originally it. Canton and represents a collection of small bits from the wind we hear in the chimney."

The wind we hear in the chimney." export trade. The hair is first combed proportion.

t appears to have reached a turning Hoapital representative attached to the coint. Its growth in Hongkong has Consulate General, says the Philadel-The hair shipped abroad from China changing materially. There has been a combings from well to do people, considerable trouble in the trade in the last two years owing to chipments not dressing her mistress's hair simply being up to sample. In uncombed raw saves and sells to a barber the comb-hair it is difficult to insure quality.

of 10 to 12 inches in length, 13 to 14 The vast mass of the hair shipped inches, 14 to 15 inches, 18 to 18 inches, abroad and invoiced for the United and so on up to 36 inches, which is the commercial limit. This sorted twistings. Seldom if ever are full heads brings much better prices than the difference of cost actually repres is one of the strange facts of the trade because its purchase is attended with that although thousands of queues have less risk of fraud. At present hair of Over the chimney the night-wind sang been cut in Hongkong in the last several months—some 15,000 is the report—the 57.2 cents gold a pound, AAAA grade is worth in Hongkong about months—some 15,000 is the report—the 57.2 cents gold a pound, AAAA grade hair has not been sold.

The local thair establishment operated by an American expert is working hair A year ago the latter was selling for

What the Chimney Sang. O VER the chimney the night-

babe she toreed.

"I hate the wind in the chimney."

drew. "'Tis some witch that is cleaving the

black night through! 'Tie a fairy trumpet that just then

Said to himself, "It will surely enov And fuel is dear, and wages low, And I'll stop the leak in the chimney.

S LEEVES that form a part of the blouse yet are joined to main portions are exceedingly fashionable for schoolgiris as well as for their elders. This dress shows them and also includes the closing at the left of the front that is new and smart and practical. In the illustration the dress is made of serse and the collar and cuffs of broadcloth I is mm ed with braid. Serge is the favorite of the season, but the model can be utilized for plaid or checked materials, or indeed, any one that is adapted to girl's wear. There is a separate shield that is closed at the back, and this shield can be used or omitted as liked, while the sleewes can be madeshort in place of long layers. The following in the favorite. The dress made of that material throughout with collar and cuffs braided with soutache would be charming. The model tillustrated is practical The two are equally correct.

The two are equally correct.

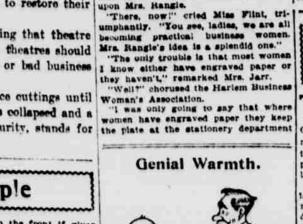
The dress is made with skirt and blouse. The skirt is cut in one piece and platied. The blouse is made in sections and the main sections are to made to the sleeves and side portions. The closing is made will button and side portions. The closing is made will button and button-holes. When a hort sleeves are used they are left loose and the edges are finished.

For the 12-year size will be required 6 yards of material 7, 43-4 yards 26 or 31-4 yards cuffs and shield.

Girl's Dress-Pattern No. 7225.

THE EVENING WORLD MAY MANTON FASHION BUREAU, Donald Building, 100 West Thirty-second street (oppe-site Gimbel Bros.), corner Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street. New York, or sent by mail on receipt of ten cents in coin or stamps for each pattern ordered.

IMPORTANT—Write your address plainly and always specify size wanted. Add two cents for letter postage if in a hurry.



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66 OW." said Miss Amanda Beck

an's Association came to order.

stein, as the recently organ-ized Harlem Business Wom-



"Was your house warm during the cold enap?" "Yes, after my wife found